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A Short and Modeſt Reply,

TO

A BOOK

INTITULED,

The Dutch Diſplayed.

Judge not, that ye be not judged.

LONDON:
Printed for RICHARDSON and URQUHART,
under the Royal Exchange. 1766.
[Price One Shilling.]

BRITISH MUSEUM

TO

Mr. JOHN BISCHOP,

OF

ROTTERDAM.*

HOWEVER unuſual it be, to prefix a dedication to a pamphlet, or however trifling and unworthy theſe few ſheets may appear, to be preſented to you, I cannot forbear offering them, as a ſmall tribute of gratitude for the many favours which I formerly received at your houſe. I mean not, however, to flatter you, Sir, by acknowledging myſelf in any particular manner more obliged to you, than to many other very worthy and reſpectable gentlemen of your country; but as a writer deſirous of concealing his name, I could

* A gentleman poſſeſſed of the beſt collection of Flemiſh paintings, and one of the compleateſt cabinets of curioſities in Europe.

pitch

pitch upon no man in Holland of a more univerſal acquaintance than yourſelf, and whoſe intimate connexions can, of courſe, be leſs eaſily diſcovered. Whoever has travelled the United Provinces, muſt have known the name of Biſchop, and muſt have neceſſarily been beholden to your politeneſs; yet to thoſe unacquainted with your fame, I think it my duty to declare, that, though born and educated among the Dutch of the *laſt century*, ſo groſly charged with the vices of ingratitude, cruelty, and rapine, Mr. Biſchop remains, to the Engliſh of the *preſent age*, a pattern of civility, humanity, and juſtice. I am,

with the ſincereſt regard, Sir,

your much obliged, and

moſt faithful ſervant,

The Author.

A

Short and Modeſt Reply,

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The Dutch Diſplayed.

IT is a common obſervation, that thoſe who are poſſeſſed of the feweſt virtues, and endowed with the ſmalleſt intellectual capacity, are, generally, the people the moſt prone to envy, and the moſt abandoned to detraction; and were I, in conſequence of this obſervation, to form my judgment of the Britons from the compoſition of a book lately publiſhed in

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their language, I ſhould entertain but a very mean opinion either of their virtues or underſtanding. But the concluſion would be as ungenerous as it would be unjuſt: I will not aſcribe to the ſentiments of a whole nation, the low, abſurd reaſoning of a *Dover Pirate*.---The writer of *The Dutch Diſplay'd* muſt forgive me, if I have unjuſtly given him that appellation; for there is, really, ſo much preſumptive proof of his belonging to that profeſſion, that I cannot help ranking him in it; holding it as a juſtice due to every man, how low ſoever his degree, to addreſs him by that denomination, which, from his perſonal excellencies, he deſerves.

That the compilation abovementioned can come from no other pen than the miſchievous one of a pirate, there needs but two arguments to prove. The firſt is, that no man of

principle,

principle, or honour, could be capable of penning a book ſo full of vindictive abuſe, on a nation in peace and amity with his own: ſecondly, none but a pirate could foreſee any benefit to himſelf in the publication; and though it may be alledged, and many recent inſtances, on our coaſts, may be cited, that a pirate need not, to purſue his profeſſion, wiſh the friends of his country to become its enemies; yet there breathes not a villain ſo fool-hardy, that dreads not, at times, the threatened puniſhment of his crimes, and would not wiſh to commit his violence and rapine under the ſanction of ſome human law.

I ſhall here drop my author; who, whether he be a pirate or not, may be conſidered in the light of a waſp; that is, of no farther conſequence than from the miſchief he may do

with his venomous ſting; and ſo ſhall proceed to ſome ſhort, but neceſſary, remarks on his compilation.

I find I muſt begin with the very title-page; for it would be a pity that ſuch a *bloody* one ſhould paſs unnoticed. He is not ſatisfied, it would ſeem, with the embelliſhment of the frontiſpiece, but, to render the repreſentation more tragical, he has told, *in characters of Red*, the torments inflicted on the Engliſh at Amboyna---Dreadful to behold, and ſorrowful to tell!---What eye can read the bloody type, without one pitying tear?---Not intereſtedly, for the better ſale of his book; but for the general good he propoſes thereby to mankind, our author has here right prudently conſidered (I cannot but applaud him for it) that many a tender-hearted Chriſtian may caſually throw his eyes

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on his title-page, who never would be at the trouble to go further; but, by its ſole tragical appearance, already perſuaded of his veracity, after muttering to himſelf, *the torments inflicted on the Engliſh*, would dolefully exclaim, *Oh! it is ſo moving I can read no more!*---Yet, in my humble opinion, there is ſome ſmall amendment neceſſary to the title---The author, from a principle of modeſty, has called his book only a *Succinct Account*; whereas, to render it more authentic, as well as more pathetically intereſting to the rabble, he ought certainly to have inſcribed it a *True and Faithful Narrative.* But we will not quarrel about trifles; nor do I mean to diſpute with him any of thoſe material facts which he has quoted; my intention is only to ſet him right in ſome few points, in which, through an unlucky *error of judgment*, he has chanced

chanced to go wrong. It little concerns me, whether ſuch things he mentions to have happened a century ago, are truth or falſhood; and, as to what has occurred within theſe few years paſt, at Bengal, that affair having been ſo quietly and amicably ſettled between the two parties concerned, I am apt to imagine, *much was to be ſaid on both ſides.* But I cannot paſs ſo ſlightly over the general imputation of ingratitude, cruelty, and rapine, which the writer, in his venom, has thrown on a nation for which I have the higheſt regard. The leaſt return I can make for the hoſpitality and friendſhip which has been ſhewn me, during my ſhort reſidence in Holland, is, to reply to the ſcurrility and abuſe uttered againſt its natives, in a language with which they are attack'd and ſtabb'd, as it were, with a dagger, in the dark,

without

without having either the knowledge of their enemy, or the poſſeſſion of like weapons for their defence.

The Dutch are taxed with ingratitude towards the Engliſh, for the ſupport given their republic in its infant ſtate; and, more eſpecially, for the aſſiſtance formerly afforded them, by our gracious ſovereign queen Elizabeth. This is a charge I cannot anſwer; it were, indeed, to be wiſhed, that kingdoms and ſtates, in general, were more thoroughly poſſeſſed of that angelic virtue of gratitude; but the misfortune is, that, in this wicked world of ours, ſocieties of men, as well as individuals, are too much actuated by ſelf-intereſted motives, to attribute to true genuine principles of generoſity, the favours that are done them by others; and hence are they ſo frequently upbraided with ingratitude and neglect towards their bene-

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factors---Not to repeat this inſtance of the Dutch, in their unthankful return to the bounties of our good queen Beſs, who, undoubtedly, had no regard to the injury ſhe thereby did her arch-enemy of Spain, have not our neighbours of North-Britain been moſt unnaturally unthankful to their antient allies the French, for the manifold bleſſings received of their hands?---'Tis true, they, once or twice, manifeſted their gratitude to their ſaid late allies, by ſupporting a prince by them recommended to their throne; but I never could learn that ſuch kind of gratitude was heartily approved of by any of the moſt exalted or moſt noble-minded of the Britons---Why, then, find ſo much fault with the ingratitude of the Dutch? Yet I will not allow the obligation to be ſo very great; queen Elizabeth may have afforded her ge-

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nerous aſſiſtance; but it was the virtue, bravery, induſtry, and œconomy of the natives, that firſt freed the United Provinces from their bonds of ſlavery under the haughty dominion of Spain.

If king James the Firſt was ſo weak as to deliver up thoſe cautionary towns which the Dutch had put into his poſſeſſion, I think the blame ought rather to lie on him and his blundering miniſters, for reſtoring them, than on the confidence of the Dutch for aſking them. No one would, willingly, forego an advantage, that, by a ſimple requeſt, or becoming addreſs, could be acquired. I do not recollect that, in this caſe, any compulſion was uſed; it conſequently was a free gift in his majeſty king James, and the towns were not, as 'tis alledged, by violence extorted from him---But, allowing that they

were, the Dutch, thence, lying under the leſs obligations to him, had the leſs occaſion to give up their privilege of fiſhing in our ſeas. There was, on the contrary, from their regaining thoſe towns, ſo much the more neceſſity for making uſe of their right to the commonalty of the ocean ---becauſe the inhabitants of the cautionary towns, being moſtly Roman Catholics, a greater draught of fiſh was wanted by their confederates the Dutch, to ſupply, in time of Lent, the tables of their friends.

Now, conſidering the money lately expended to bring a ſupply of fiſh to the luxury of the citizens of London, it would be ungenerous in any of them, or any Engliſhman their well-wiſher, to grudge a poor Fleming the ſupplementary diſh of fiſh which his prieſt allows him, in the ſtead of more ſubſtantial meat---But, alas! 'tis too much

much the diſpoſition of our countrymen, to envy another what they can make no manner of uſe of themſelves ---They view a piece of land (ſuppoſe their new acquiſitions of Florida, or Canada) they immediately conclude, that, becauſe ſome ſlaves from a deſpotic country can retire to inhabit thoſe wilds, they will moſt conveniently ſuit an Engliſhman; and they forthwith deſire to poſſeſs them. They behold an induſtrious Hollander dragging his fiſhing-nets for the ſupport of his little family, and they imagine they will infallibly die of hunger and want, if they alſo ſhould not become fiſhers: little do they conſider, that a pickled herring, and a diſh of ſallad, on the table of a Dutchman, ſupplies the place of boiled mutton and turnips ſerved at the board of a wealthy Briton.

Taking for granted, however, that the Engliſh were in abſolute need of

fiſh for their ſupport, and, by living on barley and oatmeal, could fit out their fiſhing-boats as cheaply as their neighbours; I do not ſee any law of nature that prohibits the Dutch from fiſhing on the Britiſh coaſts without ſight of the land---The very cuſtom relating to captures made by one enemy on another, on a neutral coaſt, which declares the prize legal, tacitly avows the ocean to be in common for all nations; and the reach of a cannon ſhot is generally eſteemed the utmoſt limits of a country's dominion from its ſhore.

If the ſtates of Holland were beholden to the favour of King James, they were certainly much more obliged to the protector Oliver Cromwell, and the free-hearted ſpirit of king Charles the Second---The Engliſh, under the protectorſhip of the one, and the reign of the other, were extremely

tremely careful of the welfare of the States. What are the poſſeſſions and riches of this world, but the mere burdens and vanities of this life?--- This the well-meaning Britons judiciouſly conſidered, and imagined the ſureſt means to ſecure the happineſs of their faithful allies, was to ſtop the growth of luxury amongſt them; they accordingly took a moſt effectual method towards it, by cramping their trade, in the framing that diſintereſted and beneficial ſtatute, called the Navigation Act; and by joining in war againſt the States with the ſworn enemy of Proteſtantiſm, the French. But I ſhall take occaſion to mention more particularly the eminent ſervices done the Dutch in thoſe wars, when we come to ſpeak of the accuſation of rapine, with which they are ſo unjuſtly charged---I muſt further obſerve on this ſame ſubject of gratitude,

tude, that the inhabitants of South Britain are ſo remarkable for this virtue, that, whenever they travel in the kingdoms of Europe, they are found to be the moſt thankful people for the civilities ſhewn them, of any nation on the globe; the moſt cordially civil, the moſt ſociable, the moſt friendly and hoſpitable---but, I don't know how it is, there is ſomething ſo infectiouſly obliterating in the air of this country, that, ſo ſoon as they return to the place of their nativity, all foreign obligations and connections are at an end; and they deem all the reſpect formerly paid them, as the mere tribute due to their ſuperior deſerts. Nay, the very difference of air between the atmoſphere of the Northern and Southern parts of this iſland, has the ſame unaccountable effect. To cite but two examples within my knowledge: I have heard of a noble duke,

who,

who, in return for the greateſt reſpect paid him in the North, on croſſing the Tweed, thought the obligation ſufficiently diſcharged, by leaving his name at his benefactor's door: and I have known a right honourable gentleman, who, by being nurſed at a friend's houſe in Scotland, was recovered from a dangerous conſumption, yet never made him the return of one formal dinner.

Two other inſtances of Engliſh gratitude, in *this* century (here I ſcorn to go ſo far back in my chronology as the accurate Diſplayer) cannot be ſufficiently admired:

The firſt is, the polite and civil treatment king William the Third met with, from the principal nobility of this kingdom, after the eminent ſervices he had rendered to their country. Though he had been the means of eſtabliſhing the conſtitution on the principles of liberty and freedom, by

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which the ſtate has been ruled ſince that glorious revolution; yet he thought the return made him ſo greatly above his deſerts, that, 'tis ſaid, he once had it in his mind to retire to Holland, and to leave the kingdom to the management of the nobles, rather than lie under ſuch a heavy load of obligations as they were daily heaping upon him.

In this, it muſt be confeſſed, he was rather too modeſt---for he might have conſidered, that no acknowledgements the Engliſh could make him were exorbitant, when put in competition with the bleſſings he had brought upon their country; and that, if his own ſtates of Holland were once beholden to Britain for the ſupport afforded them by queen Elizabeth, the debt was now moſt abundantly repaid by him, as the repreſentative of his country.

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The other ſpecimen of the grateful diſpoſition of my countrymen, was given us in the beginning of the laſt war. I mean, when Heſſian troops were brought over, to protect the Britons from the inſults and invaſions of their enemies; my countrymen were ſo penetrated with a ſenſe of the kindneſs done them, that they imagined they could not ſufficiently betoken their thankfulneſs. Every poſſible civility was ſhewn their new protectors; and they were even ſo very careful of their health and conſtitutions, during their ſtay in this inhoſpitable climate, that, tenderly apprehenſive leſt the ſmoke of the coal burnt in our dirty towns ſhould prove offenſive, or hurtful to the lungs of people accuſtomed to fires of wood, they lodged their friends in an open camp, ſituated upon a moſt pleaſant and airy ſpot of ground,

where not one tree could intercept the exhilerating fragrance of the autumnal breeze.

To theſe let me add two examples of civility repaid, by way of compariſon between Engliſh gratitude and Dutch---A North Hollander, from the village of Saardam, went to improve himſelf in France; but not finding the manners of the country entirely to his taſte, he ſoon returned to the place of his nativity, to ſpend his days in obſcurity and peace. During his reſidence in France he had aſſumed the name of baron de Veau, and, under that title, was extremely well received and had great civilities ſhewn him by ſome of the premiere nobleſſe. A French count, a few years after, happening to travel in Holland, bethought himſelf of his old acquaintance the baron, and made it his buſineſs to enquire after him wherever

wherever he went; but no baron de Veau was to be found, nor any of the family extant: at laſt, on his viſit to Saardam, where all travellers in Holland muſt needs go, to ſee the hundred and odd windmills, and one hundred and odd wooden bridges, contiguouſly ſituated within the extent of half a mile; he was ſhewn a neat little pleaſant houſe, occupied, as he was told, by an oddity of a man, who had travelled over all France under the title of baron de Veau, but who now lived there in calm retirement, by the plain name of Jacob de Kalf. The count immediately made up to the door, and, being admitted into the houſe, he found Mr. Kalf ſcraping of ſome fiſh, with which he propoſed to regale himſelf at dinner. Kalf no ſooner ſet his eyes on his old acquaintance, than, rranſported with the pleaſure of

ſeeing him in his own houſe, he threw his arms about his neck, and then taking him by the hand with his ſcaly fiſt, led him into a fine apartment, where he was entertained, in the manner of that village, with a diſh of fiſh, ſome vegetables, and a bottle of claret. But Kalf had not totally abandoned the *bon ton*; next day he appeared in his laced ſuit, ordered his yatcht to the door, and tranſported his gueſt to his country houſe, which is yet to be ſeen on the road between Amſterdam and Haarlem; and where he entertained him for ſeveral weeks, with all the diſtinction due to his rank, and all the hoſpitality due to a once-intimate acquaintance.---Let us now ſee how an Engliſhman behaved on a ſimilar occaſion:---A certain noble peer, among other virtues, remarkable for his conſtancy and tenderneſs to his lady, had contracted an intimacy

intimacy abroad with an Italian gentleman; and, in return for the great politeneſs and civilities ſhewn him by that foreigner, he inſiſted with him, in the moſt preſſing manner, that, if he ſhould ever come to England, he ſhould take an apartment at his houſe, and make it entirely his home.

Nothing could be more hoſpitable than this, nothing more grateful; and, accordingly, the good-natured, well-meaning Italian, a year or two after, having an inclination to viſit England, and flattering himſelf with the ſweet idea of the happineſs his friend would receive on ſeeing him again, one evening arrived, with his baggage and attendants, at the nobleman's hotelle in London. His lordſhip, though not a little ſurprized at his appearance, had too much good breeding to ſhew any marks of his aſtoniſhment, and received his viſitor with

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the utmoſt politeneſs. He even carried his complaiſance ſo far, as to leave him the whole evening alone with his lady, and went out to ſome ſlight engagement to ſupper, where he diverted the company with the oddity of the adventure, and joined in the general laugh at the innocent philanthropy of the Italian, and his glaring ignorance of the Engliſh manners.

I am next led to anſwer the heavy charge of cruelty which the *Diſplayer* has thought fit to throw out againſt the Dutch nation---It is, however, ſome ſatisfaction to ſee, that the chief, if not all, the articles of accuſation, are relating to facts paſs'd above a century ago; for I flatter myſelf the blood of our preſent allies is remarkably changed from what it was three or four generations paſt; or ſhould it not, according to the Diſplayer's calculations,

culations, I ſhould very much doubt if my life in Great Britain was in ſafety---for who can tell that he is not directly deſcended from the bloody executioner that chopt off king Charles's head? Or, had I nothing to fear from him, how many bloody-minded deſcendants of the Protector's army muſt now exiſt, who are daily treading the ground on which I live? But, ſince he has gone ſo far back as the year 1609 for his proofs, and has ſhewn himſelf ſo learned in the annals of theſe countries, why has he not gone a little further, and related the ſtorming of Amſterdam under Gyſbrecht Van Amſtel, the cruelties exerciſed at the famous ſiege of Leiden, or any other events of thoſe barbarous times? His modeſt impartiality, perhaps, would not allow him to accuſe of barbarity one country in ſo remote an age, without drawing its compariſon

pariſon between another; the numerous liſts of murdered kings in this iſland; the hoſts of noble perſonages that have fallen by cruel and ſanguinary impeachments; the fatal ſucceſſion of king Henry the Eighth's queens; not to mention the unlucky fools that, for *errors of judgment*, have been butchered: all theſe, I ſay, would riſe up in judgment, and pronounce the Engliſh and Dutch of that age equally civiliz'd---Another comfort to me, under my concern for my benefactors, is, to underſtand from my worthy Diſplayer, that the cruelties inflicted on our countrymen have never yet happened in the dear *Vaaderland* of Holland.

I wonder, after ſo much hath been ſaid in a certain auguſt aſſembly, to diſprove the colonies in North America being the ſame nation with the Britons, that our compiler could have

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the aſſurance to call the natives of the iſland of Amboyna the countrymen of a quiet, inoffenſive Hollander. He might as well define the character of an Engliſhman, by the manner of the ſavage ſettlers in the Bay of Honduras. The ſame blood may run in the veins of the natives of both countries; but he ought, certainly, to make allowance for its different operations under the influence of a different climate. Or, ſuppoſing that the governor and garriſon at Amboyna were all natives of Holland, our Diſplayer ſeems not to be informed, that, in a country like Holland, where the *humane* law of giving the parent's eſtate to the firſt-born has never found a patronage, and where every inhabitant is hence enabled to purſue ſome induſtrious calling---no drones are permitted to live---no ſubſiſtence being found for idleneſs and rapine, their votaries are

glad to tranſport themſelves to the Dutch ſettlements in the Eaſt Indies, there to indulge their debauched appetites, and wallow in the full enjoyment of their luxury and vice. Add to this, that above half of the common ſoldiers and ſeamen in the Dutch Eaſt India ſervice, are not Dutchmen; they are natives of other northern countries; and, in Holland, to give a perſon the appellation of an *Oeſt Indian Vaâr*, or Eaſt India ſeafaring man, is almoſt as bad as calling a man, in England, a convict returned from tranſportation: ---The Engliſh Eaſt India ſervice is entirely on a different footing; there you will find, from the effects of the law above noticed, the younger children of peers and gentlemen toiling through the Eaſt, in the purſuit of riches, and ſecuring, though not by cruelty, yet often by as barbarous

rapine,

rapine, that wealth and independent ſtate which they vainly ſought in their native country---The Dutch are accuſed of cruelty in the very conſtitution of their laws, which ought to be framed for the protection of the innocent and the arraignment of the guilty. Has the *Diſplayer* ſuch a ſhort memory, as to have totally forgotten the combination of thief-takers diſcovered ſome years ago in England, by which ſo many innocent people had been brought to the gallows, and ſuffered for crimes whereof they had never heard?---That alone may explain, whether it is more beneficent to put an end to a man's life on the teſtimony of two raſcally witneſſes, or by giving him the torture, to extort from his own mouth a confeſſion of his guilt: which laſt expedient, however, is never made uſe of in Holland, but when there is the ſame proof of guilt

on which, in England, a man would be capitally convicted; and then, as the law requires that the criminal ſhould confeſs himſelf guilty, and, by ſigning himſelf his confeſſion, conſent to his own death, it has ſometimes been found requiſite to give him the torture, before he could be brought to the condign puniſhment of his crimes---So much lenity, too, is ſhewn to criminals, or ſo much more honeſt are the Dutch commonalty than my worthy countrymen of Britain, that I have known five years paſs in Amſterdam, without one perſon being capitally convicted. But when, indeed, a poor wretch happens to be brought to the gallows, I muſt allow the Hollanders are moſt unhumanly cruel and exulting in his puniſhment. All the burghers, or militia, of the town, are gathered together, to attend the criminal to his

his execution, and, with ſcrewed bayonets, they form a circle around him, as if they were afraid the unfortunate culprit ſhould eſcape them with his life. Nay, they do not even allow him the benefit of a white nightcap to draw over his eyes at the ſcaffold, but they hang him up bareheaded; a ſhocking ſpectacle to the mob; and there they leave him, dangling and kicking, and making wry faces, to the great terror of many of the male as well as the female part of the beholders. I was once a ſpectator of this barbarous ceremony, and I believe I ſhall never forget it as long as I live; for the unlucky dog that ſuffered gave me ſuch a ſtare in the face, as he was turned off the ladder, that the very thoughts of the fooliſh figure I ſhould cut, under the like circumſtances, will for ever deter me from committing any action that might

might endanger my frowning on the world in that ſurly and unbecoming manner at my exit.

Now, I admire our compaſſion to ſuch miſerable convicts in England; half a dozen of them are no ſooner accommodated with a cart to carry them to Tyburn, than all their old friends and companions aſſemble to attend them to the gallows; as the proceſſion goes on, they are, with familiar ſmiles, bid farewel by their acquaintances, and every one is eager to ſhake them by the hand, as the laſt pledge of friendſhip, and to drink to their good journey in full pots of porter or a glaſs of gin---arrived at the fatal tree, they are turned off with the bleſſings of the people; who, to ſhew their regard to the deceaſed, muſt have a conteſt for their dead bodies, though they often drag them like dogs to the grave---I do not wonder

der that our countrymen, who make ſo much ceremony and parade in conducting a man to the gallows, ſhould think it ſuch a deteſtable thing to be ſwung over to the other world. We are, in that reſpect, a nation of philoſophers; we conſider, that nothing is to be had, in this life, without trouble and vexation of ſpirit; and therefore, to end a man's being, is but inflicting on him the ſlighteſt puniſhment of his crimes. Accordingly we ſee, that, when a higher puniſhment is intended, it is commonly inflicted by torture. Is a man in England diſſatisfied with his wife, he ſhuts her up in a madhouſe, and feeds her with bread and water---Is he out of conceit with his horſe, he ſets a jockey upon him, to flog him a few miles round a common, till his ſides are ſtreaming with blood. A wife may ſcold; and a horſe may kick; and a

bull

bull may have gored ſome paſſenger in a field, and therefore deſerves to be chained to a ſtake, to be baited by a parcel of bull-dogs; but what harm a poor inoffenſive cock may have done, is ſomething difficult to conceive, that *he* ſhould be tied by the leg to a peg, and have his bones broke by a cudgel, for the mere entertainment of the rabble. It is equally difficult to gueſs, what juſtice or humanity there is, in arming two cocks with ſharp weapons, and ſetting them down to fight, and cut each other's throats; or what offence a meek, good-natured bird of a duck may have done, that ſhe ſhould be hunted and worried in a pond by a dozen of ſpaniels; or that ſhe ſhould have a damned creature of an owl faſtened on her back, to frighten her from day-light, and choak her under water. If the owl has done any miſchief,

why

why not tie a ſtone to his neck and drown him at once, without letting an innocent animal incur like torture with the puniſhment of his guilt? There is, beſides all thoſe penal torments already mentioned, and which are totally unknown in Holland, another for the puniſhment of a rat, which I am ſurprized the Dutch never bethought themſelves of; becauſe, as their country is over-run with ſuch incredible numbers of thoſe rapacious animals, and as ſpirits of wine and oil of turpentine are far from being dear in Holland, they might, at a very ſmall expence and very little trouble to themſelves, get perfectly rid of that vermin: the receipt is univerſally known in England; it only requires to decimate the priſoners, and, after rolling the bodies of the condemned criminals in the ſpirits and oil, and putting a candle to their tails,

to ſet them looſe again to viſit their companions. In a few days, I promiſe them, not a rat would be ſeen in Holland, and they would moſt undoubtedly fly the country---Before I quit this ſubject, I cannot forbear taking notice of the wanton delight ſome Britons take in paring and trimming their horſes ears, and the general diſguſt they have at the ſight of a horſe's tail; their averſion from a tail ſeems to be ſo great, that one would imagine it an affront to their country for a horſe to wear one---It is not impoſſible, but the ſtory they have among the vulgar in Holland has taken it's riſe from this known diſlike of an Engliſhman to a tail, and that they thought they could not offend him more, than by telling him, "That, as a Dutchman and an Engliſhman were one day approaching together to the gates of Heaven, ſome qualms

of

of conſcience ſeized the Engliſhman about the readineſs of his admittance. 'Now I am near the door,' ſaid he to his friend, 'how ſhall I apply to St. Peter for leave to go in?' 'Poh, poh,' anſwered the other, 'leave that to me---there; put your head beneath the lappets of my coat, and bury it deep in my great trunk breeches---ſo now follow me; but don't let me hear a word of that curſed Engliſh jargon of yours.'---On they went to the gates of which St. Peter is ſaid to hold the key---A good Chriſtian of a Zealander had juſt paſſed---'And who are you,' cried St. Peter to the Dutchman, as he was ſqueezing forward through the crowd? 'Only a poor penitent Dutch Proteſtant, an' pleaſe your reverence'---'Ay! I know you my worthy friend: walk in---But what, in the name of Heaven, haye you got here?' laying his hand

on the Engliſhman's back as he was ſtealing on---' Oh, nothing but my tail, ſir, which ſometimes happens to be a little cumberſome and unwieldy."

It appears in nothing ſo evident, that the Engliſh regard death as the ſlighteſt of puniſhments, than in the treatment of thoſe unfortunate ſeamen who have been preſſed on board his majeſty's navy, and who have happened to deſert the ſervice when they found an opportunity of returning to their families; they are mercifully put to death, which puts an end to all the miſery of this world, and, at the ſame time, accompliſhes their wiſh of dying as freeborn Britons, by terminating thoſe days which they cannot ſpend agreeable to their wiſh ---O noble ſpirit of liberty! which forbids that man to breathe who cannot live a ſlave!---But we ſee a different

ferent puniſhment is prepared for him who dares flatter himſelf with reviſiting his native country, after a three year's abſence on the ſeas; he is burried aboard a man of war, and is ſent to ſacrifice his life and leave his body in a foreign clime---The lenity of the Engliſh law towards an inſolvent debtor, deſerves alſo to be mentioned with reſpect. It would be, to the laſt degree, cruel and oppreſſive, to ſhut up a poor unhappy man in a dark cell by himſelf, and to leave him, diſconſolate, to ruminate on the paſt errors and misfortunes of his life; he is, therefore, turned into the company of ſome jolly, honeſt fellows, who take care to drive away his ſorrow; and, however thoughtful and melancholy he may be diſpoſed, they never fail, in a little time, to make him as chearful and merrily inclined as themſelves. The Dutch, in

this

this, are rather too ſevere; they do not conſider, that an honeſt man may often happen to be thrown into priſon as well as a rogue; and why, then, ſhould they deprive a man of the benefit of ſociety, before he is proved deſerving of that fate? Is it not time enough to confine him in ſolitude, when he ſhall have been convicted of felony, or ſhall ſtand condemned to die? It is, however, ſo far lucky and convenient for them, that their priſons are ſo ſpacious, that they could contain twice the number of priſoners that are commonly put into them; by which means they are, with eaſe, enabled to give every man a ſeparate apartment: and hence we muſt, in our candour, allow, however grievous and oppreſſive to their fellow citizens, one good effect reſults---if a man ſhould be innocent and honeſt when he's clapt into a private, ſolitary cell, he will

will come out again uncorrupted by evil communication; and though a raſcal, by being ſhut up alone, be deprived of the opportunity of improving himſelf in the ſociety of honeſt men, yet he will receive ſuch edification by communion with himſelf, in the horrors of a dungeon, that the mere confinement will chance to convert him and make him honeſt, ſhould he of his firſt offence be not convicted.---But this is all digreſſion; and we muſt now proceed to the third and laſt accuſation againſt the natives of Holland, of rapine and injuſtice.---In the articles of this charge I muſt beg leave to differ a little, both as to matters of fact, and my ſentiments upon them, with our very faithful *Diſplayer*; for the vices of cruelty and ingratitude may often be proved againſt the individuals of one country towards thoſe of another, without

prejudice

prejudice to the general character of that nation to whom they may belong; but the reproach of rapine and injuſtice, which is thrown upon the Dutch for actions of their countrymen, to which it is ſuppoſed they had the ſanction and approbation of their governors, is too great a ſtain on their national character not to merit a more ſerious reply: and, herein, I follow a little the example of the *Diſplayer* himſelf, by making children reſponſible for the actions of their forefathers for three or four generations paſt; little regarding the preſumption of inſignificant mortal man, in thus uſurping the privilege of his Creator. The unfortunate maſſacre of Amboyna I think I have already anſwered, by reminding the *Diſplayer*, that that affair happened in a quarter of the globe many thouſand miles diſtant from Holland, where the manners

ners and cuſtoms of the country, and the difference of its climate, may have hardened the hearts, and heated the paſſions, of the few native Hollanders that were, perhaps, among the perpetrators of ſuch cruelty; and where, of courſe, the diſpoſition of a deſcendant of a Dutchman, in the very firſt or ſecond generation, muſt be as different from the genius of the aborigines of Holland, as that of a plundering barbarous Dane of yore from the preſent character of an Engliſhman; not to repeat, that not one third of the people tranſported to the Indies in Dutch veſſels, are natives of the Low Countries---The affair of Suriname, and other events which he mentions to have happened in India, may be anſwered in the ſame curſory manner; for, to ſuppoſe that any government approves of all the meaſures which a wrong-headed delegate of it's

power may think proper to adopt, would be in the higheſt degree abſurd. Such a governor, I agree, ſhould be recalled, and his actions be ſcrutinized; but has he not, too often, friends at court to ſhield and protect him? And becauſe he is not brought to condign puniſhment, would it not be uncharitable to throw on a whole nation the blame of his miſconduct? If this is not allowed me, my countrymen had better not ſearch at home for an inference to the contrary, as they might, in the annals of their own country, find many a governor who has done little honour to the place of his nativity.---But to reply, particularly, to the depredations which, 'tis alledged, the Dutch under de Ruyter made on our ſettlements on the coaſt of Guinea---Be it known to our *impartial Diſplayer*, that, previous to that expedition under admiral de Ruyter,

ter, the Engliſh had been guilty of many hoſtilities againſt the ſtates of Holland, and afterwards attacked the Dutch Smyrna fleet off Cadiz, on the 29th of December 1664, without further declaration of war.---It next remains to take ſome little notice of the equipment of the Dutch Eaſt India ſhips, as it was alledged, againſt Bengal---Though it may ſeem ſuperfluous to add any thing on that ſubject, after having already obſerved, that that *démêlé* of the two companies has been long ago amicably adjuſted, I cannot refrain from aſking one ſimple queſtion (you may underſtand the phraſe, Mr. Diſplayer, in which ſenſe you pleaſe) whether the Dutch have not as great a right to ſupport one Nabob, as the Engliſh have to depoſe another? Or if you will not grant me that, 'tis but natural to conjecture, that the Dutch, perceiving

with what a high hand your generals carried it in the Eaſt; and being apprehenſive leſt, after enſlaving the natives, they might proceed to the demolition of the Dutch ſettlements, fitted out the ſhips alluded to above, with the ſole intention of ſecuring and protecting the property of their own ſubjects. It is but charitable to ſuppoſe this---and if you will read the accounts of both the companies relative to that affair, you can make no other ſuppoſition.

I might here take occaſion to expatiate on the humanity and juſtice of the Engliſh towards the inhabitants of the Eaſt; in the great lenity they have ſhewn them, by not only allowing them to breathe on the face of the earth, but alſo by condeſcending to adopt them as members of the Britiſh empire; but the principal agents in theſe noble deeds being, as before hinted,

hinted, moſtly ſprung from gentle birth, or the double-diſtilled eſſence of high-born, noble blood, are honourable men; and I will not, by flattery, offend ſuch honourable men ---We ought not, however, to be too partial to the virtues of our own country; while we hug ourſelves in our own integrity, all due honour ought, at the ſame time, to be aſcribed to the great empire of Ruſſia, and to it's ſavage inhabitants, for their having ſo long left us in the quiet poſſeſſion of our own homes. Our ever verdant fields are, certainly, more beautiful and inviting than their wild and dreary waſtes; and it is, ſurely, great generoſity and ſelf-denial in the good-natured Moſcovites, that they do not come, and, with little ceremony, diſpoſſeſs us of them. Heaven guard us from the danger! yet 'tis more than probable, that that ſhrewd philoſopher

philoſopher who cut his throat the other day, and thereby, in one deed, brought in doubt the ſanity of his intellects through all the labours of his former life; 'tis not impoſſible, I ſay, but, had he lived to civilize them, he might, in a ſhort time, have ſhewn theſe ſame contented Moſcovites the path leading to glory and honour, to conqueſt and riches, in an expedition to the iſland of Great Britain.

As part of the charge of Dutch injuſtice towards the Engliſh, they are accuſed by the *Diſplayer* of ſome facts taken from our own hiſtorians; among other things he ſays, they neglected to ſupport the Engliſh at the battle of Steinkirk; but I muſt here beg leave to inform him, that count Solmes, whom he appoints their commander in that engagement, was an Auſtrian general, and commanded the whole centre of the allied army; and

that

that there were both Dutch and Daniſh troops in the corps which had the honour of beginning the attack, and which count Solmes was afterwards ordered to ſupport. Yet, though the fact were true, and that it were probable a Dutch general would have had the preſumption to diſobey the Stadholder of Holland, the diſgrace may be eaſily counterbalanced, by that of the deſertion of the Britiſh under the duke of Ormond, in 1712, when they left the Allies to be defeated by the French at the battle of Denain---He further accuſes them of ſending troops to our ſuccour in the rebellion in 1745, that were on their parole, and could not fight---though it was underſtood they were, by capitulation, reſtricted from carrying arms in Flanders only; ſuch neglect, or overſight, in the ſtates of Holland, cannot, ſurely, obliterate the obliga-

tions

tions we lay under to them for the troops ſent to our ſuccour in the years 1715 and 1719.---I come now to the laſt article of accuſation; which, I think, the *Diſplayer*, both for the honour of his nation, and for that of his own private capacity as to knowledge in hiſtory, might as prudently have omitted. He very modeſtly aſſerts, that, *In the Marine Treaty in the year* 1674, *between us and Holland, there is an article inſerted, ſecuring to the Dutch the ſame freedom of commerce in times of war, as in times of peace; and allowing that mercantile nation to trade with ſtates at war with us, without interruption, under the exception of a few articles, conſiſting of the moſt deſtructive ſpecies of contraband goods*---All which we cannot but allow, with this annotation, however---that the foreſaid marine treaty was made between Great Britain and Holland,

when

when the former was in peace, and the latter at war, with our natural enemies the French; and, after this, 'tis almoſt needleſs to obſerve, that the articles of that treaty were entirely in favour of the trade and commerce of *Great Britain*, and conſequently *ſecured* to the Engliſh *their* freedom of navigation---It was then eſtabliſhed as a rule, that the veſſel being free, her cargo was ſo alſo: and it was further ſettled, in the year 1675, that, when one of the ſtates was at war, the ſhips of the other were free to trade from port to port in the enemy's country---The Engliſh, unmoleſted, enjoyed the benefit of thoſe treaties; but, when it came to the turn of their good allies the Dutch to reap their part of the harveſt, how did the boaſted obſervers of their faith behave?---The Engliſh inſtantly put an interdict on that branch

of the Dutch trade, and, inſtead of openly renouncing the treaties ſubſiſting between the two ſtates, and declaring they could not admit of the Dutch commerce with their enemies of France, they pyratically ſeized upon the Dutch ſhips, and brought them into the Britiſh ports---Was this the treatment that one ally expects from another? Was this like the conduct of a ſo much boaſted juſt and generous people? But it will be anſwered, that ſuch veſſels as were found to be really loaden with Dutch property were ſet at liberty, and ſuffered to proceed to their reſpective deſtinations---Yes; they were ſo; but not till the ſhips were, perhaps, half rotten, before they could ſteer ſafe through thoſe rocks on which, at laſt, Britiſh liberty is likely to periſh, and many of their owners, rather than have their veſſels riſk ſuch a dangerous navigation,

navigation, choſe to relinquiſh half the value of their cargoes to their lawleſs captors---Never was the Inquiſition, when firſt eſtabliſhed in the Netherlands, regarded with greater horror and deteſtation, than was our court of D. C. during the Engliſh depredations--The proceeding of both courts had been marked with equal injuſtice, equal cruelty, equal oppreſſion---I ſuppoſe the reaſon my countrymen have ſuch an high notion of their own juſtice, is becauſe they pay ſo valuably for it; taking it for granted, that, becauſe it coſts them dear, it neceſſarily muſt be good---No wonder, then, that they have ſuch a mean opinion of the law and juſtice of a Hollander, who, for the fee of the moſt eminent council in his country, pays but the moderate conſideration of three ſhillings.

The *Dutch Diſplayer* alledges, in excuſe for the behaviour of the Eng-

liſh, in ſeizing the neutral ſhips, that the Marine Treaty ſubſiſting between the two ſtates of England and Holland, was made before ſuch a commerce was known, as the trade between the French Weſt Indian iſlands and the ports of Holland; by which the Dutch brought home the productions of thoſe iſlands, for the uſe of the merchants of France. I am concerned to ſee the Engliſh have no better advocate in their cauſe than this ſhallow reaſoner: he has already forgotten the articles of the treaty, which expreſsly ſecures the cargo of a Dutch or Engliſh veſſel, trading from port to port in the enemy's country, unleſs loaden with arms and ammunition of war, or bound for a port actually blockaded; or he could not, otherwiſe, have been guilty of ſuch an abſurdity, as the bringing in the plea of a new and unuſual commerce, before unknown

known to theſe trading nations, as a reaſon for ſeizing the Dutch veſſels.

But I will not here inſiſt on the right of our neutral friends to purſue this new traffic; I will, on the contrary, agree with the *Diſplayer*, that, as the whole ſucceſs of our arms was likely to depend upon cutting off from the French crown thoſe reſources which the French iſlands afforded to their national finances, it was abſolutely neceſſary to put a ſtop to that branch of the Dutch commerce; I allow him this; but what, under ſuch circumſtances, would have done a truly brave and generous people? and how would they have behaved? not as the rapacious, pyratical nations on the coaſt of Barbary; nay, thoſe good muſſelmen do not conduct themſelves ſo iniquitouſly, for they renounce their treaties, and declare war, before they attack the European

nations:

nations: Angria is, then, the laſt pyrate whoſe practices I can, in this inſtance, compare with our national faith. If we had been a generous, a juſt, and noble-minded people, we ſhould not, like him, have attacked and ſeized upon the veſſels of a nation in peace and amity with all Chriſtendom. We ſhould have declared ſuch a particular treaty to be void, and ſhould have forbid them, at their peril, after a certain period, to continue their illicit commerce: why did we not (as the *Diſplayer* himſelf aſks) declare the treaty of 1674 of no force, with reſpect to the Weſt Indian commerce? Our allies would, then, have known what they had to depend on: they might have choſe, either to deſiſt in their trade, or to renounce all friendſhip with their overbearing neighbours. Such equitable conduct, however, was not agreeable to the meaſures

meaſures of the times; the veſſels of France had been ſuddenly and unexpectedly ſeized on, before a declaration of war†; and it was deemed equally juſtifiable to attack the ſhips of our allies, ſecurely trading on the faith of treaties---But we muſt not forget there was in this nation one man, learned in the law, whom the *Diſplayer* allows to have favoured the pretences of the Dutch; he acknowledges him, too, to be an eminent lawyer---Yea, ſuch an one, he might have added, as never, to pleaſe either

† A moſt able and upright ſtateſman, in his Conſiderations on the Trade and Finances of this kingdom, ſtates one article of reſource to the finances in theſe words---"The largeſt of "the groſs ſums was, his majeſty's bounty to "his people, in applying to the public ſervice "the produce of the French prizes, *taken before* "*the war*."

How unguarded is that expreſſion!---He might as well have ſaid---His majeſty, an example of virtue and probity to his people, would not allow ſuch ill-got wealth to enter his private purſe.

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the factions of the great, or the blind prejudices of the rabble, will let juſtice and equity bend to the mean, evaſive quirks of the law.

From a wonderous ſimilarity of ſtile and compoſition, I can almoſt diſcern the author of a late infamous periodical paper to be the compiler of the pamphlet called the Dutch Diſplay'd; and was I not firmly perſwaded he muſt be ſome outlawed, unhanged Dover pirate, I ſhould certainly pronounce him the ſame man who, having formerly failed in his attempts to ſtir up rebellion and inſurrections in the bowels of his own country, is now employing his turbulent ſpirit in endeavouring to animate to mutual hatred and animoſity two nations, at preſent ſo completely enjoying the bleſſings of friendſhip and peace. I might be aſked, what could be his motives, or views of intereſt, in undertaking

dertaking ſuch an infamous work: nothing more plain and evident--- We all know that, for a long while paſt, forſaken by his friends, he has been living in our enemy's country--- We are alſo acquainted with his finances; too narrow to ſupport the expenſive luxury of a Pariſian life: nothing, therefore, is more natural to ſuppoſe, than that he has been employing his talents in the pay, and for the ſervice of the court of France; whoſe intereſt it ſo demonſtrably is, to raiſe up diſcord and foment diſputes between thoſe two maritime powers of whom alone, of all the European ſtates, ſhe juſtly ſtands in awe.

I have, in this reply, wilfully paſſed by the reſt of thoſe anecdotes in the *Dutch Diſplayed*, which the compiler has ſo glaringly miſrepreſented, that it would be an affront to my reader's underſtanding, and a tacit ſuppoſition

his ignorance in hiſtory, to tire his patience with more confutation of them: and more eſpecially in thoſe ſeveral inſtances which the compiler quotes, of the Dutch troops neglecting to ſupport their allies in ſeveral battles in Flanders; ſince no one, converſant in the hiſtory of England, can allow, that the Dutch have proved themſelves defective in fidelity or courage, either when they fought againſt the Britons, or in alliance with them. If I had been deſirous of ſwelling theſe ſheets to the ſize of the *Dutch Diſplayed*, and to have impoſed them on the public as a pamphlet equivalent in value to a half crown piece, I might have been more particular in my remarks, and I might (as the lion in the fable replied to the man) have told the ſtory my own way; but, concluding it needleſs to uſe ſuch accuracy with an intelligent and impartial

partial reader, I have confined myſelf to ſuch facts, alone, as principally ſerved to make him acquainted with the character of a nation, which, in whatever light we view it, is a model for imitation to every Chriſtian power ---A nation, rul'd by juſtice, prudence, and moderation; in whoſe councils venality and corruption are unknown, and where patriotiſm and the love of liberty uncontrovertedly guide---The Dutch are a people ridiculed for their apathy of mind and ſedateneſs of temper and behaviour; and why? Becauſe they do not yield to the tyranny of paſſions, prejudices, and prepoſſeſſions, but let themſelves be ruled by the dictates of reaſon. In them we ſee how far piety towards the Almighty, and temperance in the management of themſelves, can influence the happineſs of this tranſitory ſtate. Inſtructed, from their infancy,

to reverence their Creator, and reſpect themſelves, they are ever thankful for the bleſſings which he beſtows on them, and attempt not, by diſhonourable means, to acquire unlawful and unprofitable wealth. Among them, the great waſte not their days in debauchery and vice, nor the commons in a life of riot and diſſipation. Induſtry is the characteriſtick virtue of that nation: the rich eſteem it a duty incumbent on them to labour for the good of the commonwealth; and the poor know no other deſign of their exiſtence, than to work for the benefit of themſelves, and the proſperity of the ſtate. An equality of condition, ſo far as is practicable in this imperfect world, prevails in the Republic of Holland; in that country, how few overgrown nobles do we find whoſe ſtables are crowded with uſeleſs animals, who while they conſume

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the productions of that ground, which ought to have been ſown for the ſupport and proviſion of the poor, are needed by the huſbandman at the labour of his plough? And how few trains of ſuperfluous attendants on the beheſts of the great? How few unneceſſary domeſtic ſervants do we ſee, who while ſerving their maſters with a clean plate or a glaſs, are wanted to reap the harveſt in the field, or to weave the web for the clothing of their ragged kinſmen?

In Holland no parent heaps the bulk of his riches on the head of his firſt born, and turns adrift to the world the children of his latter age. Hence no ſwarms of needleſs lawyers, phyſicians, and apothecaries are ſeen. No armies need be raiſed to find employment for the idle; no hoſtile fleets be manned to give them occupation: nor is the church made a profeſſion for

for the ſupport of the indigent, or the riſe of the ſtarving, puny ſprouts of nobility, where the propagation of religion and virtue is made the ſole purſuit of divinity, the clergy are univerſally rewarded with an independent competency, and no worthy, virtuous divine is ſuffered to pine through his days in miſery and want, while others, leſs deſerving than him, are wallowing in luxury and wealth---I have already ſaid, the great in Holland exhauſt their days in the ſervice of the commonwealth; I mean not, that they always ſerve it without ſome pecuniary reward; to ſome employments ſalaries are affixed: but, bluſh ye Britons! when you are told, that the ſalary of the firſt public officer in Holland, amounts not to two thouſand pounds---Penſions and reverſions, levied on the neceſſities of the poor, are to that virtuous, uncorrupted nation totally

totally unknown.---To conclude; I can aſſign no cauſe for our quarreling with the Dutch; unleſs what may proceed from an uncharitable, diabolical ſpirit of envy, prompting us to deſire the extermination of a people, that has had the fortitude and virtue *to accompliſh* it's reformation, whilſt *that* of our own country remains but *effected in part*.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

TO thoſe not better acquainted with the treaties now ſubſiſting between Great-Britain and Holland, than the *Dutch Diſplayer* appears to be, the following extracts from them will be inſtructing---By the firſt it is apparent, that if Mr. Clifford has not had juſtice done him at Surinam, it was the ſole fault of our own miniſters, for not ſending commiſſioners to examine into that affair; or, as they were equally entitled to do, for not diſpatching ſome ſhips of war, to demand him and his effects from the governor---From the other articles the reader will diſcern, what goods and merchandize the Dutch had a right, during the laſt war, to carry to,

or

or from the ports of France---And laſtly, he will perceive, that, by treaty, they had alſo a right to traffic from port to port, in the enemy's dominions, in the Weſt Indies, or elſewhere; which of courſe implies, that they might have carried, with their ſhips, the produce and manufactres of the enemy's countries; or we muſt otherwiſe ſuppoſe, the explanatory declaration was made ſolely to give the veſſels leave to load with ballaſt.

ART. V. of the Treaty of Peace 1674.

Whereas the colony of Surinam, and the articles agreed upon for it's ſurrender in the year 1607, between William Biam, at that time governor of the ſaid colony for the moſt ſerene king of Great Britain, and Abraham Quirini for the ſaid States-General, gave occaſion to many quarrels and diſputes in the execution of them, and

contributed greatly to the misunderstanding which arose lately between his Britannic majesty and the said States-General, to the intent that they may be no cause hereafter for any mistakes, the said States-General do by these presents agree and covenant with the above-mentioned most serene king of Great-Britain, that the said articles shall not only be fully executed without any prevarication or equivocation, but also, *that it shall be free for his most serene majesty of Great Britain to depute one or more commissioners to examine the state and condition of his subjects remaining there, and to agree with them for the time of their departure. It shall be free also for his most serene majesty to send one, two, or three ships thither, to receive and bring away his said majesty's subjects, together with their substance, goods and slaves, &c.*

ART.

ART. III. of the Marine Treaty, 1674.

Under this name of contraband, or prohibited merchandizes, ſhall be comprehended only arms, pieces of ordnance, with all implements belonging to them, fire-balls, powder, match, bullets, pikes, ſwords, lances, ſpears, halberts, guns, mortar-pieces, petards, granadoes, muſket-reſts, bandaliers, ſaltpetre, muſkets, muſket-ſhot, helmets, corſlets, breaſt-plates, coats of mail, and the like kind of armatoure, ſoldiers, horſes, and all things neceſſary for the furniture of horſes, holſters, belts, and all other warlike inſtruments whatſoever.

ART. IV. of the ſame Treaty.

Theſe merchandizes following ſhall not be reckoned among prohibited goods, viz. All kind of cloth, and all other manufactures woven of any kind of wool, *flax*, ſilk, *cotton*, or

any other materials; all ſorts of cloathing and veſtments, together with materials whereof they uſe to be made; gold and ſilver, as well coined as not coined; tin, *iron*, lead, copper, and coals; as alſo wheat, barley, and all other kind of corn or pulſe; tobacco, and all kind of ſpices, ſalted and ſmoaked fleſh, ſalted and dried fiſh, butter and cheeſe, beer, oils, wines, *ſugars*, and all ſorts of ſalt; and, in general, all proviſion which ſerves for the nouriſhment and ſuſtenance of life; likewiſe all kind of *cotton*, *hemp*, *flax*, and *pitch*; and *ropes*, *ſails*, and *anchors*; alſo *maſts* and *planks*, *boards* and *beams*, of what ſort of wood ſoever, and all materials requiſite for the building or repairing ſhips; but they ſhall be wholly reputed free goods, even as all other wares and commodities, which are not comprehended in the next precedent article;

ſo that the ſame may be freely tranſported and carried by the ſubjects of his ſaid majeſty, even unto places in enmity with the ſaid ſtates; as alſo, on the other ſide, by the ſubjects of the ſaid ſtates, to places under the obedience of the enemies of his ſaid majeſty, except only towns or places beſieged, environed, or inveſted; in French, blocquées, ou inveſtiés.

Explanatory declaration upon certain articles of the Marine treaties concluded between his Majeſty and the States-General of the United Provinces, February 17, 1667-8, and December 1, 1674.

Whereas ſome difficulty hath ariſen concerning the interpretation of certain articles, as well in the Treaty Marine which was concluded the firſt day of December, 1674, as in that which was concluded the 17th of February,

February, 1667-8, between his Majeſty of Great Britain on the one part, and the States-General of the United Provinces of the Low Countries on the other, relating to the liberty of their reſpective ſubjects to trade unto the ports of each other's enemies;

We Sir William Temple, baronet, ambaſſador extraordinary from his ſaid majeſty of Great Britain, in the name and on the part of his ſaid majeſty; and we Willian van Heuckelom, Daniel van Wajngaerden, lord of Werckenham, &c. &c. &c. in the name and on the part of the ſaid States-General, have declared, as we do by theſe preſents declare, that the true meaning and intention of the ſaid articles is, and ought to be, that ſhips and veſſels belonging to the ſubjects of either of the parties can and might, from the time that the ſaid articles were concluded, not only paſs, traffick and

trade

trade from a neutral port or place to a place in enmity with the other party, or from a place in enmity to a neutral place; *but alſo from a port or place in enmity to a port or place in enmity with the other party*, whether the ſaid places belong to one and the ſame prince or ſtate, or to ſeveral princes or ſtates, with whom the other party is at war. And we declare, that this is the true and genuine ſenſe and meaning of the ſaid articles, purſuant whereunto we underſtand, that the ſaid articles are to be obſerved and executed on all the occaſions on the part of his ſaid majeſty and the ſaid States-General, and their reſpective ſubjects; yet ſo, that this declaration ſhall not be alledged by either party for matters which happened before the concluſion of the late peace in the month of February, 1673-4. And we do promiſe, that the ſaid declaration ſhall be ratified by his

his ſaid majeſty and by the ſaid States General, and that within two months, or ſooner if poſſible, reckoning from the day and date of this declaration, the ratifications of the ſame ſhall be brought hither to the Hague, to be here exchanged. In witneſs whereof we have ſigned theſe preſents at the Hague, this thirtieth day of December, 1674.

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